THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

A CURIOUS Blue Book has just been published. It records the [illegible] of Illiterates to Literate the Polling Booths in Great Britain and Ireland in 1885, and the figures given are in some cases most startling. Thus, in Ireland the area of education is so circumscribed that out of a total of 450,906 voters there were no less than 98,404, illiterates, *i. e.* 1 in every 4½ persons. It might be said that the Irish are the step-sons of the British Government and hence the disparity. But some parts of England seem to fare no better. Thus, Dudley has 1473 illiterates out of 11,588 voters, *i. e.* 13 per cent., while in the county of Norfolk among 49,911 voters 4,314 are illiterates or 9 per cent., the Northern Division of the county alone claiming 1281 illiterates among 8,370 registered voters or 15·3 per cent.

MR. BRIGGS CARLILL, in the last *Nineteenth Century*, has very ably worked out a new theory. He says:—"Briefly, therefore, our conclusion is that, so far as bodily pains and pleasures are concerned, if in humanity there be a surplus of pleasure over pain, there is in brutes a still greater surplus; if in humanity there be any thing like an equality between pleasure and pain, there is in brutes large preponderance of pleasure; if in humanity pain predominate, then in brutes the proportion should be reversed." The conclusion then is that for the largest amount of happiness it is better to be a brute than a man!!!

THE SIMLA season bids fair to conclude amid a blaze of triumph. "We are to have races," writes a correspondent, "a ball probably, fancy dress dances galore, and the 'Mikado' at the Gaiety Theatre, all within ten days or so. Meanwhile, the club has been enlivening society with a pretty dance at which the ladies appeared in powder; and the Gaiety Theatre Company with the capital performance of the 'New Men and Old Acres.' The piece for next presentation is 'The Magistrate.'" If these gaities of the summer capital be put a stop to by an imperial *ukase*, there would be one attraction the less for Simla.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Telephone Companies working Exchanges in India, bringing to notice the various restrictions which are still imposed upon them in spite of the liberal announcement made by the Government (in their letter dated 9th December 1881) that it was not the desire of the Government to compete with private enterprise in the matter of Telephone Exchanges in India, although reserving to itself the right to undertake such business in places where private agency was not prepared to take it up. The memorialists also bring to notice the fact that under clause 4 of the License, the right to erect private lines in towns, where the trade is not sufficient to enable an Exchange to be profitably maintained is denied to them. Another point to which they call attention is the prohibition to connect Government Offices with a Telephone Exchange.

IT will be remembered that Babu Prasannakumar Basu, a rate-payer of Dacca, brought a suit against the Chairman of the Municipality in the local Munsiff's court to refund Rs. 270 which the Municipal Commissioners spent for decorating the streets during the last visit of Sir Rivers Thompson to the town. The Commissioners at one of their sittings resolved that the Chairman should defend the case and the expenses be defrayed from the Municipal Fund. Now the Chairman, having asked the Legal Remembrancer to depute the Government pleader to conduct the defence, he (the Legal Remembrancer) has, we (the *East*) hear, expressed his opinion, that the case should be defended at the expense of the Municipal Commissioners. And when the case is lost who will pay the cost?

INFORMATION recently got about Bombay that a tomb in Bhungywada had commenced to vibrate, and numbers of people had been flocking from all parts to see it. It appears that no one was ever buried beneath this tomb, but a stone was brought from Marwar about 100 years ago from the grave of the patronsaint of the Bhungy caste, and interred here. A shed has been lately erected over the tomb, this shed is too easily shaken by the wind, and the movement of the shed above the tomb makes it appear [illegible] tomb itself is vibrating. The [illegible] about the place state that [illegible] there since the Municipality erected a public latrine and opened a night-soil depôt about two years ago, and they attribute this strange occurrence to the stench having become so intolerable that the saint has taken this method of expressing his displeasure against the Municipality.

WHEN the mail left England the papers were discussing the prospects of a prosecution of Sir Charles Dilke for perjury, and speculating among themselves whether the sentence would be one of seven or fourteen years' penal servitude. Sir Charles Dilke, it is said, is in his retirement writing the "History of the Century." The gallant Baronet would do well to blow out his night lamp, and live in darkness for some time at least, or should betake himself out of the country as fast as possible.

A DECREE of the Holy Office condemning the cremation of the remains of the dead was lately issued at Rome. But four crematory furnaces have lately been built in Paris, and the number of persons who are in favor of cremation is, we are told, largely on the increase, not only in France but the other European countries. The sooner the offensive custom of burying is done away with the better.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

PRINCE Bismarck is said to have recently told Bishop Kopp that "he (the Chancellor) was not personally opposed to the return to Prussia of the Clerical Orders, even including the Jesuits. But," he added, "this would be a stumbling-block to several of my colleagues in the Ministry." How they dread the clericals in Germany! What harm can they do? Let them be welcomed with open arms, and let them have field enough to prosecute their schemes in.

THE Governor of New York State has signed a bill amending the law relating to imprisonment for debt. "By this measure many debtors who have been in prison for several years will be liberated, as well as all those who have been imprisoned for more than six months. This period will in future be the limit for imprisonment for debt. The passing of this law is the result of the efforts of Erastus Wiman, a Canadian British subject, resident in New York, who has succeeded in bringing to a favourable issue a movement in which numerous philanthropic Americans have failed." Would not American publicists have objected to the measure, if there were recalcitrant and impecunious agriculturists in large numbers in the new world, whom naught but incarceration would intimidate into paying their just dues?

THE total eclipse of the sun of August 29 will last for nearly four minutes at Grenada; but the duration will be longest at a point in the Atlantic Ocean, more than four hundred miles south-west of Sierra Leone. At Benguela, the eclipse will last longer than at Grenada; but the latter seems to be the best place, and it is proposed to occupy three stations. The island is about twenty miles long by thirteen broad, and is a healthy spot, especially in the mountains. Mr. Maunder and Mr. Turner, from the staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will probably form part of the British expedition.

MANY of the leading London papers notice the recent indignation meeting at Calcutta. The *Daily Chronicle* remarked on the 16th ultimo:—

"It is not to be wondered at that the proposal to remove the seat of the Indian Government from Calcutta has been received with much dissatisfaction by the people of that city. At a great public meeting which has just been held here, resolutions strongly condemning the suggested removal to the hills were adopted. The meeting appears to have been thoroughly representative of all classes in Calcutta, and the resolutions were unanimously carried. The climate of Calcutta is not such as Europeans would prefer, and no doubt the members of the Viceregal Council and their official followers could make themselves more comfortable on the hills than in the sultry capital, especially during the hot season; but the comfort of officials is not the only thing to be considered in the government of a great Empire. The contemplated removal could not be effected without considerable expense, and the finances of India are not in a condition to warrant unnecessary outlay of any kind. Moreover, the removal from Calcutta would deprive the Government of the service of the non-official community, and involve numerous other inconveniences. Nobody would benefit by the proposed change excepting the officials of the highest grades, who are paid extravagant salaries. The humbler class of civil servants would still have to remain at their departmental work in the capital. The numerous reasons advanced at the meeting against the suggested change are for the most part unanswerable, and we trust will have some effect in preventing its adoption."

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"Our Viceroy is the owner of 18,238 acres, chiefly in Ireland, and his rental therefrom should be £21,000 per annum, but his tenants for the most part regard rent as robbery, and it is owing to this peculiarity of theirs that Lord Dufferin is found, in his sixtieth year, occupying one of the most anxious and responsible offices under the British Crown, and that too in a land which cannot be altogether congenial to his tastes and habits." We believe the *Mail* has drawn largely on his imagination in giving his facts and figures, as well as in estimating the Viceroy's tastes and habits.

A NEW lamp has been invented in England which gives a new development to the luminous qualities of kerosine, and almost enables it to rival gas.

THE "Avtagagdlivtit Nalinginnarmik Tysaruminasassumik" is the euphonious title of a journal started in Greenland. Newsboys, it is said, refuse to cry it in the streets for less than ten shillings and a pair of steel-plated jaws. The newsboys cannot be natives of Greenland. They must have been imported from England; and yet there are compound words in English which are just as jaw-breaking to the uninitiated as the 'Avtaga...' of Greenland. Here is one from our friends the chemists, the greatest sinners in this respect—triethylamylplatinophosphonium. How very mouthful!

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

THREE hundred and fifty carrier pigeons, it is stated, "were started on the 17th ult., by the Vienna Carrier Pigeon Society for flight from Vienna to Cologne. The report on the performances of the birds has now come in. The first pigeon arrived in Cologne on the 18th, having covered the distance of 784 kilometres (499 miles) in 22¾ hours. Five other birds arrived on the 18th, 157 on the 19th, and 123 on the 20th and two succeeding days. Sixty four are still missing."

"THE fresh departure taken by the Government in matters educational," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "ought to go far towards proving to the irreconcilables that their philanthropic rulers take a far livelier interest in their welfare than they feel disposed to give them credit for. At the opening of the Muir College, H. E. the Viceroy laid particular stress on the absolute necessity of Technical Education being made to constitute a part of the scholastic course, and now that the Calcutta University has made its first attempt towards formulating a plan for giving effect to the views enunciated by His Excellenay, we may hopefully look for its being put before the public in some definite shape." We are not aware of any plan being formulated by the Calcutta University. We believe the matter has not yet been formally laid before the Senate. This Technical Education craze, we are firmly persuaded, will end in nothing good. The schemes put forward are sure to die an unnatural death.

A MEMORIAL bust to the late Earl Mayo was unveiled by LordCranbrook, on July 26, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The following is the inscription on the foot of the monument:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo and for nearly four years Viceroy of India. He discharged the duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. Kindly, just, and energetic, he won the affection of those about him and the respect of neighbouring princes. His work, for his God and his Queen, thus begun, was laid aside when, struck down, alas! by the hand of an assassin, he yielded up his soul to Christ on Feb. 8, 1872."

THE offices of the Government of India remain open in Simla until Saturday, October 30, reopening at Calcutta on 15th November.

IN discussing the question of more extensive employment of natives in the Government service, the *Hindu* says:—"There are few appointments about which particular reasons exist for the preference of

Europeans over natives. The Deputy Registrar of the High Court can be, for instance, a native as well as a European; no special training is wanted, nor is there any political consideration involved in the appointment. There are thousands of other places of this description; indeed, by far the large majority of appointments in the service of the Government are of this nature. Yet, instead of the civil administration being transferred more and more to native agency the number of European employés is actually increasing from year to year. The bureaucracy wield an uncontrolled and irresponsible power, and the temptation to exercise its power of patronage in favour of relatives and dependents, is freely indulged. Her Majesty's Government are not unaware of this inexpedient exclusion of the natives nor of this abuse of patronage." The evil certainly is on the increase, and it requires a strong hand to put it down. 'India for the Indians' is the cry of a powerless section and nothing more. Bureaucrats laugh in their sleeves, when the Indians venture to bring it to their notice.

Thursday, 26th August.

The Empress of Russia, says an English paper, during the life of the Emperor, draws a personal allowance of £22,000 over and beyond the charge of her court:

"She continues to receive this sum in widowhood, provided she lives in Russia: if she determines to live abroad, the allowance is cut down to half. The heir to the throne receives a personal allowance of £12,000, in addition to the cost of his court, and his wife, during his life, £6,000 a year. If she becomes a widow, the allowance is increased to £12,000, besides the expenses of her court. The children of the heir-apparent, until their majority or their marriage, receive each £2,500 a year. Each Grand Duchess or Princess of the blood royal is granted a dowry, on her marriage, of £120,000. This extends to the grandchildren of the Emperor; and great grand children and descendants in line direct of a lower degree receive a dowry of £12,600. All these sums of money, it is cheerfully added, will be paid by the State Treasury. Younger sons of the Emperor draw before attaining their majority £3,200 per annum, and after that event £16,000, which on their marriage is raised to £25,000, plus £3,500 for the expenses of their household with a dowry of £1000,000 to start house, with. Their wives in addition draw £4 200 a year. The Emperor's grand children, until majority or marriage, receive £1,500 a year. His Majesty's grandsons, on attaining their majority, are allowed £16 000 a year, and a sum of £60,000 each down. Their wives receive £2,500 a year. His Majesty's grand-daughter until marriage and after their majority draw £6,000 a year. All the Emperor's grand-sons on their marriage carry to their wives the sum of £12,000 in the name of His Majesty, and £6,009 in their own name. The tale goes on to great great grand children, all of whom are carefully provided for, and the money, as before, is paid by the State Treasury.

A new party has arisen in France—the Boulangerists. Opinion is only occupied with the Minister of War, General Boulanger. Whenever he appears in public, he is saluted with cries of "*Vive Boulanger*!" He is the idol of the day, and above all, with the young, who admire vigour, boldness, decision, go-a-head-ness, and chivalry. His duel with Baron de Lareinty secured him a new ovation. Baron de Lareinty took up the cudgels in the Senate for the Duc d'Aumale, that is to say, for Orleanism: Boulanger did the same to avenge an insult offered at once to M. Grevy, to the Republic, and to the army—three popularities; and he won.

Great energy is being shown in the manufacture of the new repeating rifles at the German Government works. The production of the 100,000th weapon will be made the occasion of festivities at the Spandau establishment.

The Austrian War Minister has decided that no newspaper correspondents are to be allowed to witness this year's autumn army manœuvres in Galicia, as a military press bureau is to be established to supply such information as the authorities deem proper. What an eye-sore these correspondents are to autocratic Ministers?

The *Political Correspondence* mentions a rumour that the Russians have suggested to the Porte the cession of Erzeroum, as a suitable equivalent for the arrears of the war indemnity due by Turkey. The Turks have not fortified Erzeroum. Russia desires to have it as a good commercial centre. Earth-hunger reigns supreme.

Certain Gwalior troops, operating against the dacoits in the direction of Jhansi, have succeeded in capturing the most notorious of the leaders, Mazboot Singh, together with 14 of his gang. Mazboot Singh was wounded in the fight with the Durbar troops who were commanded by Daulat Shere Khan, a Gwalior officer. Nearly all the principal dacoit leaders in this part of the country have now been either killed or taken.

With reference to the memorial submitted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Government on the question of the delay and increased expenditure of the High Court, the latter asked the members of the local bar, among other things, why one instead of two counsel should not be engaged in civil suits, and why their fee of four gold mohurs in a short cause be not reduced. The *Times of India* understands that at the meeting of the Bar recently held on the subject it was pointed out that the rules under which counsel received their fees were framed by eminent members of the Bar, as Mr. Bayley, Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Scoble, &c., and the meeting came to the conclusion that it saw no reason to interfere with the present rule regulating the fees. As regards the question of engaging two counsel on each side, the meeting was of opinion that the principle was a fair one, which if not observed, would involve the postponement of the suits for the convenience of the senior members of the Bar.

The *World* says:—"Mr. Gladstone, who is wild with indignation over his defeat, intends to lead the Opposition, and will give the new Ministry a rough time of it. His policy will be to raise questions in the House on which he will secure the united Liberal vote against the Tories, and he hopes that he may bring on a General Election in the course of next year. The action of the Liberal Unionists will frustrate this policy. Neither Lord Hartington nor Mr. Chamberlain will give a vote which will bring Mr. Gladstone into power, and therefore if question arises on which they cannot support the Government they will walk out of the House. The Tories will thus be easy victors. If the Conservative Government behave with ordinary prudence, it is safe in office either for five years or until Mr. Gladstone finally quits political life, whichever event happens first." What howl there is just now against the ablest statesmen in Great Britain.

Friday, 27th August.

A contemporary says:—"A most audacious Bill has been laid before the French Chamber. A deputy named Michelin has actually introduced a measure to disestablish the bar. The proposal is that every litigant should conduct his own case, and, if he judges it unwise to do so, might trust his defence or the conduct of his claim to a friend who should represent him. All the etiquette of the profession—this revolutionary reformer proposes—is to be disregarded. That friend may charge whatever terms he likes. No robes are to be worn. The dossier and the tocque are to disappear. The 'privilege of counsel' is to be abolished. There is to be no protection. If the conductor of the case asks abusive questions of the witnesses whom he cross-examines, he may be proceeded against for libel—that is, if he has not already been challenged to a duel. To the obvious criticism that a lawyer needs a legal education, M. Michelin replies that he will have no lawyer. All that is wanted is that the facts should be stated. The law is to be studied by the Judges, who are well paid for their work." Is this a hoax, or are the French legislators going mad? Are law and order going to be banished from the land altogether? You may as well drink the Atlantic dry, as extirpate lawyers from Courts of Justice.

A correspondent from Debrugurh writes:—"On 12th August one Malow Assamee boy aged about 8 or 9 years appeared before Mr. R. Lea, Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, with marks of 14 stripes on his back and buttocks and complained that in the evening of the day previous some of his cows were grazing near the skirts of ———'s Tea garden. The shahib ordered his chowkidar to bring the cattle inside his compound and when the boy presented himself before the shaheb he was struck with a thick cane that was in shaheb's hand and the boy fell senseless on the ground. Soon after, the father, hearing of this brutal assault on his son, went to the shaheb, who mercilessly maltreated him also, so much so, that 2 of his front teeth were dislocated. Both the son and the father appeared before the Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. R. Lea, and lodged complaint against the shaheb. Summonses were issued against the defendant. We hope that our worthy Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner who is known for his even-handed justice throughout the district will not disappoint us in this case."

The Maharajah of Kashmere having decided to make a thorough land settlement within his territories, the Government of India have placed at His Highness's disposal the services of Mr. Andrew Wingate, C. I. E., of the Bombay Civil Service, who has for several years been engaged on settlement work in the Udaipur State. Could not the Maharaja secure indigenous labour to do this?

The Chinese have a rather radical cure for cholera. A Shanghai paper says that on July 22 a Chinaman employed on one of the steamers was taken ill, apparently with cholera. The following is the course which was adopted, according to the paper from which we quote:—

"His friends immediately sent for a native doctor. This individual had with him a box containing some long needles, and these he used on the patient. A needle was driven some distance into the man's head near each temple and again behind his ears. In each case bleeding followed. Needles were also driven into the lips, both sides of the chest, both sides of the stomach, and also into the pit of it. The doctor then scraped the skin of the man's throat till it looked like the neck of a turkey. This violent treatment had the desired effect, and in a few hours afterwards the man was quite well and eating his midday meal with evident relish.

The man in all probability would have been cured without this treatment.

"Our attention," says *Salmon's Printing Trade Circular* "has been directed to a new Rotary Web Machine now being made at the factory of Koening & Bauer, at Oberzell, Wurzburg, Bavaria. The new machine is said to print 40,000 full sheets per hour, folded or unfolded, and cut or uncut, and it will also fold single sheets, or collect several and fold them together in quires, at one operation. It also prints folio, quarto, and octavo sheets, and carries them forward automatically counted into parcels of twelve. The first of these machines is to be exhibited at a provincial exhibition at Wurzburg and will print various local daily papers, of entirely different sizes."

Saturday, 28th August.

A special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Punjab was held on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at the Siksha Sabha Hall in the city to bid farewell to Dr. Leitner, who had returned that morning from a linguistic mission in Kashmir, on the eve of his departure from Lahore. Dr. Leitner was in the chair. The President, in opening the proceedings, gave a short historical review of the work done by the Association, and referring to the treatment which it has received from the Punjab University authorities, he said:—"The ingratitude and vulgarity with which the Anjuman had been treated were the natural consequences of admitting men to the Senate, who had not qualified according to the University Act and according to that higher law which the Founders of the University laid down that no one should be admitted to its Council who did not express adhesion to the principles of its foundation; that out of the Rs. 3,84,000 which formed the capital of the University no less than 3,00,000 were due directly or indirectly to Dr. Leitner's efforts and to those of the Anjuman which deputed Pandit Radha Kishan, Mirza [illegible]war and other gentlemen to collect money for the University on the faith of appeals drafted by him, in which not a word was said about *subscribing* for English. It was wrong to say that the money was collected by the Punjab Government, *through* which it was eventually paid. Dr. Leitner had been promised a lac of Chilki rupees for an Oriental University from Kashmir a year before the Secretariat ever heard of it. The reason why the native chiefs were reluctant to make over their donations was that they feared that the promise of encouraging oriental learning would not be kept, for the revival of which alone subscriptions were invited and received. The late Maharaja of Kashmir had complained to him in Darbar that faith had not been kept as regards his donation and he had also complained to others. As regards, however, the Oriental College, he had written to say that this particular Institution was carrying out the objects for which the University had been endowed. (Several members of the Anjuman then pointed out that the Oriental College of the Anjuman was the basis of the Punjab University.) The late Maharaja of Patiala had demanded that he should have the power to withdraw his donation if he found that it was applied to other than the original purpose." This is one side of the question. Whatever may be the opinion of independent critics upon the University scandal, to which the public had been treated *ad nauseam*, this much cannot be gainsaid that the University affairs are badly managed, and this does not speak well of Punjab administrative ability in educational matters. The reputation the University authorities enjoy is certainly not enviable.

The *Daily News'* Constantinople correspondent gives currency to some disquieting rumours arising out of a general feeling of uneasiness caused by the alleged preparations of Russia for war. He says: "The Russian rouble has fallen considerably in value. The massing of troops on the Armenian and Bessarabian frontier continues. Turkey has countermanded the further disarmament of her troops, and is spending every available piastre in the purchase of new war material. The change of Ministry in England is regarded as likely to precipitate a general European struggle, the belief among diplomatists being that, if war broke out, Austria must inevitably take part in it, or consent to see the Balkan Peninsula come entirely under Russian influence, and that Russia might find herself opposed by Austria, Turkey, Bulgara, Roumania, England, and Germany."

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THE following is from the pen of Mr. Richard Jeffries, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. There is a keenness of satire and raciness of wit in it which our readers are sure to enjoy. Those who cannot say to whom it applies, need not read it. It will be lost to them :

"The kingly poppies on the dry summit of the mound take no heed of these, the populace, their subjects so numerous they cannot be numbered. A barren race, they are, the proud poppies, lords of the July field, taking no deep root, but raising up a brilliant blazon of scarlet heraldry out of nothing. They are useless, they are bitter, they are allied to sleep and poison and everlasting night; yet they are forgiven because they are not commonplace. Nothing, no abundance of them, can ever make the poppies commonplace. There is genius in them, the genius of colour, and they are saved. Even when they take the room of the corn we must admire them. The mighty multitude of nations, the millions and millions of the grass stretching away in intertangled ranks through pasture and mead from shore to shore, have no kinship with these their lords. The ruler is always a foreigner. From England to China the native born is no king; the poppies are the Normans of the field. One of these on the mound is very beautiful, a width of petal, a clear silkness of colour three shades higher than the rest—it is almost dark with scarlet. I wish I could do something more than gaze at all this scarlet and gold and crimson and green, something more than see it, not exactly to drink it or inhale it, but in some way to make it part of me that I might live it.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886.

THE BENGAL JAILS.

THE Report on the administration of the Jail Department for 1885 shows that the total number of prisoners admitted during the year into the jails of the province was 80,853, while the average daily population was 15,177. It is satisfactory to notice that the gradual decrease of the jail population has been, in the main, steady. In 1876 the daily average was 21,800, in 1880 it was 18,000, and in 1884 only 15,000. The difference between the year under notice and the previous year is very slight, and has been ascribed to the scarcity which prevailed in certain districts, and led to an increase of petty crime. This stock reason of increase in the jail population, *viz.*, partial failure of crops, and distress among the poorer classes leading to petty crime, should always be viewed with caution. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in it, but what we mean to say is that jail officers are often in the habit of ascribing to drought and scarcity and excessive rainfall, increase of crimes which could be explained upon other grounds. The gradual decrease, however, of the daily average points plainly to the fact that there has been a marked decrease of crime among the poorer classes. Whether this decrease is due to want of police vigilance, or to improvement in the moral nature of the people, is a question which should fairly engage the attention of the Government. We are under the impression that crime has in no way diminished, but the police have been wanting in vigor and efficiency. Complaints are general that the Penal Code offences, whether owing to executive incompetency or police corruption, often go unpunished, and this leads to greater increase of crime. There has been a marked decrease during the year in the number of reconvicted prisoners. It is reported that the number of habituals admitted to jail showed a considerable decrease in certain districts in which attention was given to prosecutions for bad livelihood. We doubt the salutary effect of these prosecutions. If kept within proper limits they may certainly lead to diminution of crime. But police officers often in their zeal to show a greater number of convictions, prosecute innocent people for bad livelihood, whose only crime in most cases is their incapacity, owing to physical causes, to earn a livelihood. It is the poor people that the police pounce upon, in their utter incapacity of tracking the real offender. If these prosecutions for a bad livelihood be encouraged to an undue extent, they will only increase police tyranny, without yielding any beneficial result.

The number of prisoners unable to read or write was 87 per cent. of the whole. This clearly shows that by far the greater number of prisoners were uneducated men, quite unable to read or write. The inference becomes irresistible that there will be a diminution of crime with the spread of education. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not of this view. He says, "Experience in England has shown that literary education has not produced the good results on prisoners which were once expected from it; in India industrial instruction is perhaps the most potent of the educational influences available to Government for the purposes of reformation." The craze of industrial or technical education as it is called, has taken such a strong hold of the official mind, that we fear that the literary instruction will be at a discount, in the public schools, for a long time to come. Literary education in England, it is argued, has not diminished crime, and, therefore, it is vain to expect that any amount of education will reform the Indian people. We do not quite understand the drift of the argument. Taking for granted that statistics in England show that the jail population consists mostly of *educated* villains, we fail to see what bearing that fact has to the state of things in Bengal. Here from the figures given it is apparent that the number of prisoners able to read and write well is exceedingly small—3·3 per cent. of the whole,—thus clearly establishing the proposition that diminution of crime is in direct ratio with the education of the people. We are ready to admit that industrial instruction among the lower classes may, at an enormous cost, effect some reformation in this respect, but that it will be the panacea for all kinds of evil existing in human society, is a proposition to which we are unable to subscribe. Technical education now-a-days is expected to do wonders, but the advocates of the movement will soon come to know, to their bitter regret, that they have been pursuing a phantasm which is sure to do material injury to the best interests of the people.

It is a significant fact that the number of civil prisoners admitted is increasing from year to year. It increased from 3,545 in 1884 to 3,793 during the year under notice. The number is augmenting in such a ratio that the Inspector General of Prisons remarks that "the question of increasing the civil jail accommodation is becoming more urgent." What does this fact signify? Are creditors becoming more vindictive in their feelings, or are the debtors becoming more and more fraudulent in their dealings, or do the prisoners unable to pay civil fines tend to increase the number? Whatever it be, this is certainly not a healthy state of affairs, and it loudly calls for a remedy. The Lieutenant-Governor shirks the question by remarking that "the consideration of this question should now be postponed until it is seen whether the Bill for the partial abolition of imprisonment for debt is adopted. If this Bill becomes law the existing accommodation should be ample." The Debtors' Bill, as it is at present framed, is ostensibly intended for operation in the North-Western Provinces. These remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor, however, make it clear that His Honor would lose no time in extending its operation to Bengal, by a simple notification in the *Gazette*.

We notice that corporal punishment was inflicted in jails in 347 cases. There can be no question that this mode of punishment should be restricted to grave offences, and should not ordinarily be used until it has been shown that other punishments of a less severe character have failed to produce the desired effect. We all know what frightful oppressions and cruelties can be perpetrated by inhuman jail officers when they are invested with the power of inflicting corporal punishment. The Beadon case in the Alipore Jail is still fresh in our minds, and we cannot too jealously view the exercise of this power by the Jail authorities. To our mind even 347 is a large number. We know that in English convict prisons the average is much larger, but the two cases do not bear any parallel. "In most Indian prisons," to quote the words of Sir George Campbell, "the prisoners are not scowling, desperate ruffians, with the stamp of professional robbers and burglars upon them, nor even are they generally idle vagrants who have unlearned the habit of work if they ever had any. By far the greater number of them are men of tolerably industrious habits, and it is only a rare exception when a man is at all refractory." In English prisons the case is quite different, and hence the necessity of exercising great severity. Every case of whipping, and solitary confinement, should be carefully watched, and rigorous safeguards should be prescribed to minimise the evil. It should never be allowed except in the case of *really* serious offences against discipline.

The gross expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 11,16,423, being higher than any year since 1880, and Rs. 59,933 more than in 1884. Against this expenditure is to be set off the income derived from prison labour. The net cash earnings amounted to Rs.3,65,202, or an earning of Rs. 57-10 per head on the average number employed on manufactures alone. The question whether jails should be made to pay has often been asked, but never satisfactorily answered. At one time the feeling was general that they should be made to pay. The penal object of imprisonment was to a great extent overlooked, and manufactures and finance obtained an inordinate share of official attention. We are glad that the feeling has now changed, and the necessity of securing an adequate amount of the penal element in jail industries is duly recognised.

The health and vital statistics are as bad as ever. The Government of India remarked last year that the health statistics of Bengal do not bear a favorable comparison with those of other provinces, and that "the prison mortality of Bengal cannot be considered satisfactory when contrasted with the death-rate of the free population of the province." The Government of Bengal and Dr. Lethbridge, the present Inspector General of Jails, enter into an elaborate argument that it is unfair to compare the mortality in Bengal with that in other provinces. This is what they say :—

Dr. Lethbridge demurs both to the usefulness and fairness of a comparison between Bengal and provinces where the climatic conditions are so absolutely defferent, and points out that he has to place together the figures of radically diverse districts, such as, for instance, Mymensingh in Eastern Bengal, and Buxar which immediately adjoins the North-Western Provinces. His argument is that, in the vast province of Lower Bengal, there are far greater variations between different districts than exist in other provinces, in respect of salubrity of climate and the general health and sanitary conditions of the population from which the prisoners come. His main conclusions are the following, namely, (1) that the most potent of all causes of mortality is the broken-down constitution of the prisoners admitted to jails in unhealthy districts; (2) that jail mortality is not due to any causes connected with jail life, as is clear from the fact that a very large proportion of the prisoners die within the first six months of their incarceration, and their chances of life improve after that period; (3) that it is a mistake to calculate the death-rate on the daily average number confined in jails. This method is absolutely valueless in the case of jails in unhealthy districts, though it may give approximate results, if all the prisoners admitted are uniformly healthy. If a large number of men with broken-down constitutions pass through a jail, a certain number of them will certainly die, and the mortality calculated on the daily average population is in such cases useless as a means of ascertaining the sanitary condition of such jail. Sir Rivers Thompson believes that these conclusions are correct in the main. There cannot, he thinks, be a doubt that the condition of health of the free population must largely influence the death-rate in our jails. At first, it is possible that the conditions attaching to jail life have a depressing effect, and that this is intensified by the sickly state of many of the prisoners when they first come in. But this has nothing to do with jail management, or with the arrangements made to reduce to a minimum the risks incidental to a state of enforced restraint; and the Lieutenant-Governor can only repeat what he said last year that it is rather to unremitting watchfulness and care on the part of the jail officials in carrying out the various arrangements for the well-being of the prisoners than in any further additions to, or improvements in the jails, that we must look for a reduction in the mortality.

The only effect which arguments like these produce on the public mind is that the sanitary arrangements are essentially bad and that no pains should be spared to improve them. That the sanitary problem is most difficult to solve, we readily admit; and the very difficulty of the task makes it imperative that it should be grappled with energy. Tinkering and varnishning and word-painting only intensify the evil, and we cannot too strongly condemn the spirit with which the Inspector-General has approached this important question. That the terrible mortality

which prevails in our jails cannot, with the aid of the Sanitary Science, be put a stop to, we could not for a moment admit, and say what the Government apologists may, we are forced to remark that the abnormal death-rate in our prisons reflects great discredit upon the jail administration of the province.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

On the 28th ultimo, there was a large and influential gathering at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, to witness the annual distribution of prizes. The popularity of this institution seems to be steadily increasing. It had been originally established by the Duke of Argyll, as the reader may remember, for training engineers for the Indian Public Works Department. When Lord Cranbrook was Secretary of State for India he threw the College open to all comers, and converted it into an institution for supplying engineer recruits for the whole of the United Kingdom and its colonies and Dependencies. But notwithstanding this radical alteration in the constitution of the College, India continued to bear its cost. The change effected by Lord Cranbrook seems to have given appreciable relief to the Indian tax-payer. Lord Kimberley, who distributed the prizes and afterwards addressed the students, said: "There has been at various times a great deal of carping at this College on the ground that it was a burden upon the revenues of India. That burden is not a very large one, as I think you will agree when I tell you that the deficit on the whole expenditure of the College—that is, as between the receipts and expenditure during the current year 1885-86—was only £1,764. That is the amount which has to be made good out of the Indian Exchequer. It is not a very large sum, and I think it affords every ground for hoping that before long the College will be in a thoroughly independent position."

We need hardly say that Lord Kimberley's statement is calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the public. In judging how far the Cooper's Hill College has been a burden upon the revenues of India, we must not confine ourselves to the financial results of the past year, which were, no doubt, fairly satisfactory. There is now every hope that in a short time the institution will become self-supporting and pay its way. But we must not forget that the College has during the fifteen years of its existence cost the Indian tax-payer an enormous sum of money. Up to the time of the extension of the scope of the College it had cost £317,000 against which it had only to show in the shape of receipts £148,000. It should also be remembered that when the Duke of Argyll first proposed to establish a special institution in England for training engineers for the Indian Public Works Department, Lord Mayo strongly recommended that no capital outlay should be incurred for the purpose of acquiring property at any time. The Duke accepted this recommendation and made a promise that there should be no unnecessary expenditure. Yet within a few months of the establishment of the College His Grace spent £58,000 for acquiring the property at Cooper's Hill. Then, the expense of maintaining the College had lately exceeded the estimate which was framed at the time of its establishment. It was calculated that each student would cost £37 per head, but the actual amount had reached £370, or ten times the original estimate. When the College was founded the promoters of the scheme of course assured the public that it would prove a self-supporting institution. But that expectation has not yet been fulfilled. Since its establishment the College has been carried on at a loss to the Indian tax-payer. That loss has been a very heavy one as we have shown above. Strange to say, Lord Kimberley did not think it proper to tell the public to what extent the Cooper's Hill College has actually been a burden upon the revenues of India. His Lordship contented himself with merely mentioning the financial results of the past year, which have certainly been the most favourable since the establishment of the institution. The Cooper's Hill College is now open to all comers: under its new organization it does not exist solely for the benefit of India. It is, therefore, only fair that its cost, however, small, should not be thrown upon the unrepresented and dumb Indian tax-payer. The amount which we have now to pay for the College is no doubt small; but that has nothing to do with the question. As a matter of principle not a single farthing ought to be spent upon the College from the revenues of India. Then, as it specially has become a thing of the past and as it is now an institution for training engineers for the United Kingdom, its Colonies and Dependencies, we think common fairness demands that the Imperial Treasury should reimburse the poor Indian tax-payer the amount which has been spent upon the College since its establishment. This would be an act of bare justice to the dumb and unrepresented Indian peasant who even in tolerably good seasons finds it extremely difficult to keep his body and soul together.

Sir Alexander Taylor, the President of the College, in presenting his annual statement of its operations during the past year, spoke in the highest terms of the results achieved, and Lord Kimberley endorsed the view. We must not, however, forget that the *Engineer*, a professional journal of very high authority in England, has said that "Cooper's Hill" turns out educated gentlemen, trained mathematicians, good linguists, admirable draughtsmen, but does not turn out engineers in the full sense of the term." General Chesney, the first President of the College, has been constrained to admit that "Cooper's Hill does not profess to turn out practical engineers; what it does profess is to educate young men of ability; and prepare them for becoming engineers." The significance of this admission cannot be over-rated. It speaks for itself and scarcely requires any comment.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

We notice that the Chamber of Commerce has recommended, among other things, the abolition of the Board of Revenue. The idea is a good one. It struck us many years ago, and we advocated it in several articles in this paper. Time was when the Board was a most important department of Government, and the service it did, both to the Government and the public, was immense. One important service it did was to stand as a buffer between the governor and the governed. Constituted as the Bengal Government then was, a department of the India Government, whose business was transacted by Secretaries in the name of the Governor-General, it was of the utmost consequence that matters of detail should be considered thoroughly in committee by officers of high rank and possessed of profound local experience, so as to prepare the cases for the final orders of Government, and to prevent serious blunders. With a Deputy Governor, and subsequently with a Lieutenant-Governor for Bengal, local experience was secured at head quarters, but the necessary leisure for enquiry was not always at command, and the deliberations of three officers of as much experience and as high official standing as the Lieutenant-Governor were of inestimable value for judicious administration. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, often found the Board too much for him. He found it worked very much in the same way as a fly-wheel does in a steam engine. Excess of steam in the Lieutnant-Governor was always whittled by the inertia of the Board. This was not exactly what a man in power could always like, and the first idea was to reduce the weight of the wheel. This was effected by reducing the members of the Board to two, of course in the name of economy. Sir George Campbell found even the reduced number too much for him. Swelling almost to the point of bu'sting' with superfluous steam, he could not brook the inertia of the Board, and unable to knock it on the head off hand, he, like the lion in the fable, made the bulls powerless by separating them. He allowed the name of the Board to remain, but practically undid it by directing that the members of the Board should have each a separate portfolio, and work independently and correspond with Government each in his own name and not in that of the Board. Thus the Board was gone, and we got two head commissioners working separately under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. Under the shield of a Board much could be said in opposition to the views of a Lieutenant-Governor, and an opposition offered which no Lieutenant-Governor could readily overcome; but no single member can venture to say anything that would be disagreeable to the chief, and, whenever he ventures to differ, he does so in the mildest, euphemistic, suggestive words that he can think of, and his suggestion loses its value from the manner in which it is represented. In fact the plan took off the governor and the fly-wheel and left the steam of the engine to work just as it listed. This was exactly what SirGeorge Campbell wanted—to remain perfectly untrammelled in his impulsive actions, and he got it. The Board has now lost the most important part of its power, and its existence is now a mere incubus, costing heavily, solely to offer opportunities for the higher officers to obtain promotion. The real work of control and government is now done by direct correspondence with the Divisional Commissioners, and the intervention of the Board when allowed, and that not always, serves only to multiply redtape. Its absence will never be felt so long as Government can secure the services of duly qualified Commissioners. The judicial work which the Board now does, can be better disposed of by the High Court, and the people at large will look upon it as a great blessing if their work be so transferred. The opium, salt, excise and stamp works may likewise be disposed of in various ways with the greatest advantage. The only thing that the abolition would deprive the service of would be the opportunity for promotion, and that too can be easily provided for. Sir Ashley Eden once recorded a minute showing that the work of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal was overwhelming, so did several of his predecessors, and it was with a view to afford relief that Assam was cut off from Bengal. The relief, however, has not proved adequate; a great deal more yet remains to be done, and the best way to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor, we believe, would be to give him a Council. If Madras and Bombay with less than half the area of Bengal require a Council, and find sufficient work for it, Bengal *a fortiori* does so, and will provide ample work for it. In fact a great bulk of the work now done at the Board could be done by the Council we propose. The two members of the Board may be translated to the Council where as colleagues they will have better scope to prove useful, than what they now have as subordinates. The most important work which they would do would be to serve as tame elephants when we have the misfortune to have a wild one for our ruler, and this to us appears as the strongest argument in favor of the change we propose. As they will work with the departmental secretaries and their underlings, the Board secretaries and a large establishment can at once be done away with, and the saving of expense will be immense. The only difficulty in our way, which we know not how to remove, is what a former Lieutenant-Governor once pointed out. Adverting to an article of ours, he said:—"Do you mean to say, that, when I have matured my plan and fixed upon having something done, I am to ask the permission of my honorable colleagues—to do nothing until they have recorded their assent? Preposterous!!!" We think, however, that if the rule be passed but not brought into operation until a new Governor comes in, the sentimentalism can be overcome without hurting any *amour propre*.

INDIA REVISITED.*

In these days of tourists and tourists' journals, a book of the kind under notice is apt to create a revulsion of feeling. The public have already fed to satiety on rechauffes of guide-books seasoned with repulsive personal details, and the very name of another dish of the kind is enough to make even an indulgent reader turn his face aside. In the present instance the matter of the work has already become familiar from their publication, piece-meal as letters from the East, first in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and from subsequent republication in most of the leading papers of India. But

* India Revisited, by Edwin Arnold, C. S. I. London, 1886.

there are books and books, and Mr. Arnold's new book is certainly of an exceptional character; and his letters in their collected form are quite as welcome as they were at their first appearance. His chaste language, graceful style, prevailing good humour, felicitous turns of expression, wealth of imagery, and above all his overflowing sympathy for the people among whom he lately travelled, lend a charm to his writings which few books of travels can readily command among our people. Bishop Heber's Travels is a much better book. The Metropolitan was a great scholar, and he brought "the fastidiousness and precision of style which come of severe scholarly training and correct scholarly taste" to bear on his criticisms of art-works. Mr. Arnold in this respect labours under a great disadvantage. He never made art-work a matter of severe study, and his criticisms in the light of the present day are often faulty. His opinions about Indian Art want that accuracy with which the learned Bishop delivered his judgments, and which to this day command the respect of Indian critics. He is entirely out in his remarks about the temple of Buddha Gaya, about which the public had a right to expect thorough accuracy from the author of the "Light of Asia." Mr. Arnold, however, seeks not to satisfy but to stimulate curiosity He writes not as an art expert, but as a highly intelligent traveller and keen observer recording his first impressions. He is always cheerful, always happy, ever chatty, full of good humour, and never unkindly. He invests every thing about which he writes with an engrossing interest, by his genial pleasant courteousness, and never stoops to carp, or criticise, or condemn. To him the good side of India is always uppermost, and he never tries to look for the bad one. He is always for the work of God and never for that of Satan. In most books of eastern travel that we read, the prig, when he has nothing else to condemn, dwells lugubriously on the eastern curse of *bakshis*, seeming to think as if there was nothing like "tipping" in his own native land. Mr. Arnold never for a moment stoops to any such meanness. There is no gall in his ink. If a child is covered with dust or mud he descants not on the "filthy habits of orientals," but sympathises with their poverty. His literary crucible is full of the philosopher's stone, and whatever he drops into it is immediately transmuted into gold. That such a person should have enjoyed to the utmost his travels is a matter of course, and it is most gratifying to us to note that his reception by our people was of the most kindly and respectful character. Sympathy begets sympathy, and the guest and the host everywhere behaved with the greatest cordiality. That the record of such a reciprocity of kindliness should be most welcome to us needs no saying. Mr. Arnold was in India before; he was for some years Principal of the Poona College. His line then was cast in pleasant waters, and the reminiscences he carried away then were of the most agreeable kind. He never ceased to love India, and the most successful efforts of his muse were directed to the reproducing of our poetry in his own vernacular. In revisiting India he brought with him his poetical musings in all their freshness, and it is delightful to us to note that nothing transpired to disturb them, but every thing to enliven and strengthen them. He himself says: "With such impressions I myself quit for a second—perhaps for a last—time the shores of this beautiful land, from which I carry the wealth of so many new and precious friendships, Hindu and Muhammadan, but if those impressions appear, as they may, too hopeful and too partial—or even, indeed, presumptuous—my defence is really a confession, for I declare myself not so much her friend as her lover. I leave my heart behind me in leaving these Indian peoples, who have taught me, as I have wandered among them, that manners more noble and gentle, learning more modest and profound, loyalty more sincere, refinement more natural, and sweeter simplicities of life, and love, and duty exist in the length and breadth of British Asia than even I had gathered from my old experiences, before India was 'revisited.'" These ideas he has developed in poetry, which we cannot resist the temptation to reproduce it here:—

India, farewell! I shall not see again
Thy shining shores, thy peoples of the sun
Gentle, soft-mannered, by a kind word won
To such quick kindness! O'er the Arab main
Our flying flag streams back; and backwards stream
My thoughts to those fair open fields I love,
City and village, maidan, jungle, grove,
The temples and the rivers! Must it seem
Too great for one man's heart to say it holds
So many many Indian sisters dear,
So unknown brothers? that it folds
Lakhs of true friends in parting? Nay but there
Lingers my heart, leave-taking; and it roves
From hut to hut, whispering, "he knows, and loves!"
Good-bye! Good-night! Sweet may your slumbers be,
Ganga! and Kasi! and Saraswati!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beverley will remain in Calcutta as vacation Judges.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY leaves for England about the middle of next month. Mr. C. Elliott will probably succeed him in the Supreme Council.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD is talked of as the next Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He will do much better than Sir Lepel Griffin.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON, when presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Monghyr Zilla School, said:

You are aware that the financial prosperity which is happily a character of the institution does not attach to the exchequer of the State, imperial or provincial, and it is at present most necessary to curtail all public expenditure not absolutely necessary. As it seems that the school possesses a considerable surplus income in excess of its requirements, you will not be surprised if you find that the grant made to it from public funds is considerably curtailed in the ensuing financial year, which will begin on the first of next April, and other schools similarly situated may experience the like reduction.

With this black cloud raised before them the school and the residents of Monghyr could not have been very thankful to the Lieutenant-Governor for the honor he did them in presiding at the distribution. The reporters do not say how the remarks about the proposed curtailment were relished by the audience, and no comment was needed

JUDGMENT has been delivered in the Jorehat case which was brought against Khanto and her husband for having brought a charge, alleged to to be false, against one Mr. Pinches, a tea-planter. It has been found that "the charge against the complainant was maliciously false." Khanto has been sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for three months, and her husband to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The judgment is extremely unsatisfactory and should at once be subjected to the test of an appeal.

WE regret to announce the death of Pandit Dwarka Nath Vidyabhushana. He was a Professor at the Sanskrit College for a long time, and was much respected for his learning. He started the *Soma Prakasa* at a time when there was no vernacular newspaper conducted on liberal principles, and his paper soon rose in public estimation. He ably edited the paper for nearly 28 years, and succeeded in giving a healthy tone to the Vernacular Press, in the early days of his career. His loss is deeply mourned by his numerous pupils and friends.

THE floods in Tirhut, East Bengal, Tipperah, Assam and Sylhet are causing great distress. Immediate relief is necessary, and we hope that the Inundadation Relief Committee will be able to afford material help to alleviate suffering,

AT THE Inundation Distress Relief Fund Meeting held on Friday last, at the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Maharaja Narendrakrishna spoke warmly of the exertions made by Sir Rivers Thompson to relieve distress caused by inundation in September last. The appeal made to the public for subscriptions was generously responded to, and thousands of lives were saved. Rs. 65,000 were collected, of which Rs. 38,000 were expended. Rs. 20,000 have been invested in Government Securities, and it is intended to devote the balance to the alleviation of distress from flood and famine. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the proposal to invest "the unexpended balance of the fund in Government securities to be deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the names of four trustees, namely, a member of the Board of Revenue, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the British Indian Association, and the Master of the Trades' Association, and is pleased to direct that Mr. Cockerell and his official successors shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees, and shall, during their respective term of office, act as President of that Board. During Mr. Cockerell's absence on leave Mr. F. M. Halliday is appointed to act as President of the Inundation Distress Relief Fund Committee."

MR. SULLIVAN has lost his case against Mr. Norton. Mr. Sullivan complained, it will be remembered, that Mr. Norton, in defending the Garstin Dakoiti case, had made certain defamatory statements against him. The case was tried by a full bench of five Judges of the Madras High Court. The question for their Lordships' decision was whether Mr Norton as counsel for the defence had exceeded the latitude and privileges of a counsel when he made such statements. Mr. Norton admitted the statements charged, but contended that he had made them as the counsel for the defence. He had not made any statement except under instructions. He was not personally responsible for the truth or otherwise of such statements made by him under instructions. As regarded the statements complained of in his speech to the Jury, Mr. Norton urged that he was entitled to comment on the evidence. In doing that he had not said anythig that he was not justified to say upon the evidence. The Advocate General and Mr. Branson appeared for Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Norton defended his own case. The Court was crowded the whole day, and the case was argued at great length. The Court, after long deliberation, delivered the following Order: "The Court unanimously concur with the Chief Justice in the course of the trial that there was no evidence against Mr Sullivan, but they are also of opinion that the rule must be discharged on the ground that Mr. Norton was protected in what he said by the privilege of Counsel." The Judges have very cleverly kept clear of hidden rocks and shoals. Their decision virtually amounts to this: both the complainant and defendant were right, and, therefore, both of them must go scot-free. But, however much his friends in high places may try to protect Mr. Sullivan, the stain on his reputation has been indelibly fixed, and no amount of veneering will be able to gloze it over. That a gentleman of such a high position should be guilty of the acts urged against him shows that public opinion in the service of which he is a member views these wrong lightly, and that he trusted to the sympathy of his brethren for his exculpation. These are hard things to say, but the facts of the case justify us to make these remarks.

There was a second disappointment for Mr. Sullivan last week. The Secretary of State, though he upheld the order of suspension by the Madras Government on Mr. Crole has ordered his immediate reinstatement, thus completely proving that the Madras Government, out of consideration to the status and position of the senior member of Council, treated Mr. Crole with undue severity. By the order of suspension which was passed on him, Mr. Crole sustains a pecuniary loss of Rs 25, 600, This is the penalty he pays for daring to make shameful disclosures against a member of Council.

THE proofs furnished by the Crole case, with its unsavoury episodes of the deterioration of the *morale* of the Civil Service, are too glaring even for the *Pioneer* to pass them over in silence. This is what it says:

"Madras officials bearing honoured names in the administration furnish unwilling testimony to the moral decadence of that branch of the noble service to which they belong. Englishmen outside it write in sorrow and indignation of the contempt with which our countrymen are coming to be criticised by their native fellow-subjects. From unlawful trafficking

in land, to cozening wealthy zemindars, with a purpose, into erecting mills in districts bare of either cotton or fuel, and the sale of "screws" to native ladies, it is only one step further, and that a short one, to practices less equivocal.

WE are glad to notice that our contemporary has at last been awakened, however rudely, to the shameful abuses which have crept into the Indian Services, and loudly calls for drastic reforms. In a burst of indignation our contemporary thus concludes his article upon "Scandal upon Scandal,"

The time has come for the Viceroy of India, in exercise of his unquestioned prerogative, extenuating nothing and sparing no man, to uphold the spotless character of the public administration. Let him keep silence, and henceforth our cherished conception of the duties and responsibilities of the paramount power is a stumbling block and a fraud.

This certainly is a sign of the times, and speaks volumes in favour of the Native Press which diligently endeavours to bring to light the wrong-doings of our rulers.

WE PUBLISH the following with pleasure: "As I intend writing a biography of the late lamented deceased, (Babu Kristodas Pal) may I request through the medium of your journal, the favour of his personal friends to communicate to me any particulars of his life."—Ramgopal Sanyal.

A good, readable and faithful account of the life of our illustrious predecessor would be most welcome to the Indian community. We have no doubt the numerous friends of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal will give their cordial help to Babu Ramgopal Sanyal in his laudable undertaking.

WE ARE glad to hear that Kumar Nilkrishna has subscribed Rs. 1000 in aid of the funds of the Science Association. He has wished that Rs. 500 should be allotted to the Ripon Professorship Fund, and the remaining 500 to the Building Fund.

PRINCE Alexander was compelled to leave his palace and was escorted out of Bulgaria. The rebels implored, and relied upon, the powerful protection of the Czar. Symptoms of a revulsion, however, were soon visible in the Bulgarian army in the Prince's favor; the rebel Government was overthrown, and some of the leading rebels were arrested. The Bulgarian militia was called out and martial law was proclaimed. Search was made in all directions for the fugitive Prince, but no trace of his whereabouts could be discovered. It was subsequently, however, ascertained that he was detained in Russian territory, pending orders from St. Petersburg for his release. The latest telegram about his movements is to the effect that he has arrived at Lemberg where he has received a perfect ovation. A torchlight procession took place in his honor, and the town was illuminated. The authorities paid him a visit. From Lemberg he proceeds to Breslau. Telegrams have been despatched to him urging his return. It is clear from all this that things are in a critical state in the Bulgarian territory. There is no knowing where all these complications will end. The Governments of Europe are all arming, to meet, no doubt, a probable contigency. The Austro-German alliance has an ominous look about it. It is said that England is being drawn into the alliance. What the truth of the matter is it is difficult to tell. The great popularity which General Boulanger is enjoying in France, and the temper of the French people at the present day, may precipitate events leading to a general conflagration in Europe. The attitude of Russia is far from reassuring. The Irish question will hardly leave any time to England to think of foreign politics, and in this emergency the foreign powers may take advantage of the situation to the serious peril of imperial interests. It would tax the utmost energy of Lord Iddesleigh to control the conflicting chances in such a manner as to avoid dragging England into the vortex.

A CROWDED meeting of the Residents and Taluqdars of Oudh was held on the 20th instant, in the Kaiserbagh Baradari, to protest against the proposed amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the Allahabad High Court. But *cui bono?* Why should the good people of Oudh waste their breath and energy in this way? The amalgamation is a foregone conclusion. It was determined upon when the Chief Commissionership was handed over to the Lieutenant-Governor. Oudh has been doomed, and the people of the province would now do well to submit patiently to their lot. Do they not remember how they were harassed by Sir George Couper's Government when they had the hardihood to protest against Lord Lytton's fiat of amalgamation of the province with the North-West? If they have any care for their skins, if they do not wish to be persecuted for affixing their signatures to a memorial against the Government decision, nay, if they do not wish to be pestered by an official inquiry into the genuineness of their signatures to the memorial which they propose to present—they should at once beat a retreat and let the Government do what it wishes for the benefit of Oudh. We should remind the organisers of the Kaiserbagh meeting that the Secretary of State sanctioned the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-West as "*a tentative measure,*" and Sir George Couper, when his term of office was about to expire, put it upon record that the experiment had failed, and Oudh should revert to the old arrangement of having a separate administration. An astute politician like Sir George should have known that the India Government would not respect his qualms of conscience. The present *regime* has probably broken the ox to the yoke, and, not to leave a vestige of the old arrangement in existence, has recommended the abolition of the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Who can find fault with the Government now for taking this step? The sooner the inequalities of the Oudh system are done away with the better for the people now. They will be spared a great deal of persecution. As for the Taluqdars, why, they are cutting their own throats, and what sympathy can they expect from the outside public? They are patted and cajoled into surrendering their rights, and blindfolded, they are playing into the hands of designing officers. Well, they have sown the wind, and should be content with the crop which such sowings usually yield.

WHAT Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and the late Mr. Atkinson after repeated attempts failed to accomplish has been achieved by Mr. Cotton. At the last meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University Mr. Cotton moved a resolution to throw open the meetings of the Senate to the public, and after a hot discussion agreed to a compromise to the effect that reporters will henceforward be admitted, and a special reporter engaged to take down the proceedings for official use. The public may also be permitted admittance by cards which will, on application, be issued by the Registrar, who will have full powers to refuse a card whenever he may think proper. We do not regret this compromise, though generally we dislike compromises. The great redan is now taken, and the citadel of exclusiveness must fall soon. The concession, it appears, was made because the Syndics could not devise any means by which they could prevent wicked people, like our reporters, from publishing unauthorised reports. Our friendly sparrow who dwells on the cornice of the Senate House reports that we came in for such charges as garbling, favoritisms and the like; but we need take no note of that. We have attained our object and we can afford to smile with scorn at such impotent imputations. It is time now for the Ducks to accomplish what the Ditchers have done here.

Apropos of the Ghi scare we think it would interest some of our readers to have an outline of the chemistry of the question. The impression seems to be pretty general that ghi is nothing but butter melted down. Such is, however, not the case. Chemically butter consists of six different fatty acids in combination with glycerine. Of these the most important are the margaric and the butyroleic, which with glycerine form margarine and butyroleine, and make up nearly 98 per cent. of the bulk of butter. The other acids are butyric, capronic, caprylic, and capric. These too are found in butter in combination with glycerine. The first or margarine is solid at common temperature, whereas the other five are fluid. The first two are, moreover, not liable to be so readily volatilised by heat as the last four. In the process of making ghi the last four are expelled by boiling, and margarine and butyroleine remain to make our ghi. Now, the margaric acid of butter is identical with that found in fats; and may be used in making soap, as tallow and other fatty matters are. In combination with glycerine it forms 68 per cent. of ghi and hence the ease with which ghi is adulterated with fats, and the readiness with which the margarine of suet, lard, and tallow is converted into butter; ordinary chemical manipulation often fails to detect such adulterations. We may have a law making adulteration of ghi with suet or lard punishable, but in the country at large there are very few persons who will be able to chemically prove the fact in such a way before a court of justice as to ensure a conviction. In Calcutta there are only a few, very few, chemists who can successfully go through the details of the analysis required. For all that a law on the subject cannot fail to be useful, and, we hope, the Government will give us one.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th inst. contains the following announcement:—"The undermentioned candidate has passed the B.A. examination, Chaudhuri, Tinkari, Free Church Institution." At first sight there is nothing in this to call for notice. But a little reflection will suggest to our readers the question, how comes this candidate to pass in August, when the B. A. Examination was held in March last, and the result thereof was published in April? Was there a second examination since, or were the answer papers of the candidate mislaid at the time and have been discovered only lately? Our information is that the candidate did appear in March, and was plucked because the marks he obtained in Philosophy were considerably below the minimum required. He then called upon, or went to, Mr. Gough, and that gentleman gave him a certificate stating that he had assigned much higher marks and gave a memo of the total marks he had given, and in the face of this certificate the Syndicate could not but pass the candidate. Now, the questions come, how occurred the discrepancy between the private memo of Mr. Gough and the mark roll on which the Syndicate acted; how did Mr. Gough give a certificate in the face of the rule which requires that no examiner should communicate with the candidates in regard to the marks assigned by him; what notice has the Syndicate taken of this grave irregularity; was this the only discrepancy in the mark rolls; has any enquiry been made as to how many other candidates have suffered by similar discrepancies; or have the other candidates not being backed by sufficient interest, been doomed to disappointment? It may be all very well at Senate meetings to ride the high horse and denounce Bogus schools and Tadpoles, but the *Gazette* announcement cited above suggests a very different story. We should be glad to hear that the Syndicate has made a careful enquiry into the case and punished the party through whose fault the poor candidate was kept in suspense for four months. If there be any disposition to be just, the papers of all the plucked ones should be re-examined. But we despair of any such disposition in the cause of justice. A Persian adage says, "bring your patron and then aspire to comfits—*murubbi biyar o murabba bakhor.* The plucked ones have no *murubbi.*

By the way, we hear that after a Syndicate meeting lately the honorable Syndics noticed in the lobby some unopened parcels received from the Howrah Railway station, and on enquiry found that these contained some examination papers, rolls of marks, &c., which an Examiner had sent down from the Upper Provinces, but which came too long after the result of the examination had been announced in the *Gazette*, and therefore not opened. The rule requires that the Head Examiner should examine not less than ten per cent. of the papers before settling the result of the examination, but in this instance entire batches of the papers were left unopened and the fate of the candidates decided, not by Mr. Cumberland, who can read others' thoughts, but by—by—we don't know whom. Did the Syndics who saw these parcels hold any further enquiry? We can hardly think that Messrs. Ewbank and Rowe's bogus and tadpole theories will suffice to explain the 70 per cent. plucking more effectually than these unopened parcels.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, 31*st inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Electric Telegraphy (concluded)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 2*nd Sept.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Intensity of Light and Photometry.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.,
August 21st, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

TELEGRAMS.

SIR Redvers Buller has started for South Ireland to carry out the orders of Government with regard to the suppression of boycotting.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* and the German and Austrian press agree that the disappearance of Prince Alexander from the scene of Eastern politics, makes it necessary that a firm accord should exist between the three Empires, which are resolved to maintain peace, and localise event on the Danube.

A REGENCY has been formed, in Bulgaria with M. Karaveloff as Premier.

A MEETING took place between Prince Bismarck and M. de Giers, August 26, at Franzenbad.

SIR JAMES Ferguson announced that the Government had arranged with Russia for the dispersion of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and that negotiations for the settlement of the Afghan frontier would now be carried on directly between the two Governments.

THE Boundary Commission commence their journey back to India, by way of Kabul, on the 15th of September.

SIR J. E. GORST, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question asked by Sir Roper Lethbridge regarding the Simla exodus, stated that no information had been received regarding the recent meetings held in India condemning the action of the Government in regard to the annual practice of migrating to the hills. Nor was he able to state what the intentions of the Indian Government were in the matter. A return of the cost of the exodus to the hills was ordered by the House of Commons in the year 1884. This return was made in the July of 1885; but it had never been printed. Sir Roper Lethbridge thereupon gave notice of a motion for the printing of these returns

SIR ROPER Lethbridge put another question regarding the exodus of the Government to the hills, with the object ot ascertaining whether any attempt were being made to estimate the expenditure which the system involved. Sir J. E. Gorst, in reply, said that the Secretary of State was making enquiries into the extent of the system, with special reference to the cost of the annual migration of the Provincial Governments to the hills.

IT IS stated that Sir John Lubbock will be appointed Chairman of a Commission to enquire into the currency question.

IN THE House of Commons, August 25, Mr. Samuel Smith gave notice of an amendment to the address, regretting the extension of the operations in Burma and hoping that India would not solely have to bear the expenses.

MR. GLADSTONE has arrived in Bavaria, and is staying at Lord Acton's seat at Tegernsee.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla on tour on the 13th of October.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* having telegraphed for information respecting the discrepancies between the Government and private accounts of the Mandalay floods, has received the following telegram from its Mandalay correspondent :—"There was a large loss of life, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of deaths at present. The number quoted by the Rev. Mr. James Colbeck is ludicrous. At first the officials denied that even a single life had been lost. A large number of dead bodies have drifted past Ava. Some hundreds of men have been drowned. Large numbers are receiving relief in rice and money from Government. The distress has not yet had time to fully develop itself, since the water has commenced to subside. There is a frightful stench in the town."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq, late Medical Officer of Health, St Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oils so efficacious. I find, however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr, de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with the stamp and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S T ARSOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot w ather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R Scott Thomson and Co.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August 25, 1886.*

Note.—Read O. M. and C. for Officiating Magistrate and Collector; J. M. and D. C. for Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; O. D. and S. J. for Officiating District and Sessions Judge; M. and C. for Magistrate and Collector; A. M. and C. for Assistant Magistrate and Collector; T. D. M. and D. C. for Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; T S D C for Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector.

23rd Aug—Mr C W Bolton, O M and C, Gya, leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from date he may be relieved.

Mr D Norton, J M and D C, Mozufferpoor, to act as M and C, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C W Bolton.

Mr E R Henry, J M and D C, Champaran, leave for three months, from 13th inst.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Datt, D M and D C, on leave, is transferred to Backergunge, to have charge of the Dukhin Shabazpore sub-divn.

24th Aug—Mr J R Hallet, O D and S J, Jessore, to act in the first grade of D and S Js, from 21st July, vice Mr C A Kelly, on leave.

Mr E H Ruddock, M and C, Rajshahye, to act in the first grade of Ms and Cs, from 27th July, vice Mr J Boxwell, on deputation.

Mr C C Quinn, M and C, Patna, to act in the first grade of Ms and Cs, from 29th July, vice Mr J A Hopkins, on leave.

Mr R Cornish, O M and C, Midnapore, on leave, to act in the second grade of Ms and Cs, from 2nd inst, vice Mr A Manson, on deputation.

Mr A C Tute, O M and C, Jessore, to act in the second grade of Ms and Cs, from 2nd inst, vice Mr R Cornish, on leave.

Mr C W Bolton, O M and C, Gya, to act in the second grade of Ms and Cs, from 2nd inst, vice Mr E H Ruddock.

Mr H J H Fasson, O M and C, Backergunge, to act in the second grade of Ms and Cs, from 2nd inst, vice Mr C C Quinn.

Mr F R S Collier, A M and C, Manbhoom, on leave, to act in the first grade of J Ms, D. Cs, from 19th July.

Moulvie Wahedullah, T D M and D C, leave without allowances for three months, in continuation of furlough granted him under order of 8th July 1884.

Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee, S D C, Buxar, Shahabad, temporarily to be a Special D C for employment on butwara work in that dist, vice Moulvie Nasiruddin.

Moulvie Syed Obedullah, D M and D C, Backergunge, leave for six months.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen, D M and D C, Moonsheegunge, Dacca, is transfd to Backergunge, and posted to the sudder station.

Advertisements.

মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১ একটাকা মাত্র।

স্ত্রী, পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট রঙ্গ আছে।

২৩শে শ্রাবণের বঙ্গবাসীতে শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় যেরূপ মত প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন, তাহা এই স্থলে উদ্ধৃত হইল;—'সে রস-রঙ্গভরারচনা-কৌশল, সে চ রুচিত্রের ছটা, সে বর্ণসমাবেশের ঘটা, সমালোচকের কলমে আসে না। মূল না দেখিলে, তাহার আস্বাদন বুঝা যায়না। লিপিচাতুর্য্যে "মডেল ভগিনীর" গ্রন্থকার অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ লেখক বাঙ্গালায় এখন নাই। সদর-অন্দরে মাখা-মাখি-ভাব-বিশিষ্ট, নীচে নরক উপরে স্বর্গোপম, সেই দোতালা বাড়ীখানির বর্ণন, যে-সে লেখকে করিতে পারেনা। কপিল চাকরের পরিচয়, গ্রন্থকারের নিজের ভাষা ভিন্ন অন্য কথায় দেওয়া যায়না। আর, সেই চাটর্জ্জি-সাহেবের চিত্র—সে ফটোগ্রাফ্—বসিয়া বসিয়া দেখিবার সামগ্রী।" কলিকাতা, ৬৩ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট, এবং ২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

সুপ্রসিদ্ধ সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ পত্র
সুরভি ও পতাকার
পঞ্চম বাৎসরিক উৎসব উপলক্ষে
উপহার
পাকা চারি টাকা মূল্যের
অপূর্ব্ব গ্রন্থ—

১। আনন্দ মঠ—লেখকশ্রেষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত সুপ্রসিদ্ধ রাজনৈতিক উপন্যাস। মূল্য ১৷৷০ দেড় টাকা।

২। কল্কিপুরাণ—(সটীক বাঙ্গালা) সুপ্রসিদ্ধ পণ্ডিত শ্রীযুক্ত নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন কর্ত্তৃক সম্পাদিত; কলিকালের প্রত্যেক হিন্দুর অবশ্য পাঠ্য। মূল্য ১৷৷০ দেড় টাকা।

৩। বাল্মিকী জয়—লব্ধ প্রতিষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত হরপ্রসাদ শাস্ত্রী, এম্, এ, প্রণীত মূল্য ৷৷০ আনা।

৪। প্রেমহার—সুপরিচিত শ্রীযুক্ত ক্ষীরোদচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরি, এম্, এ, কর্ত্তৃক সঙ্কলিত। বঙ্গের প্রাচীন হইতে আধুনিক কবিগণের সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট প্রেম কবিতার সংগ্রহ। মূল্য আট আনা।

"সুরভি ও পতাকার" বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাশুল সমেত ৩৸০। পুস্তক পাঠাইতে খরচ ।০ আনা। এই চারি টাকায় এক বৎসর কাগজ ও উক্ত পুস্তক চতুষ্টয় পাওয়া যাইবে। সুতরাং চারি টাকায় আট টাকা লাভ।

অনেকের একবারে ৪ টাকা দিতে কষ্ট বোধ হইবে। এজন্য অদ্য হইতে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত সময় মধ্যে যিনি এক টাকাও প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহার নাম রেজেষ্ট্রীভুক্ত করিয়া নববর্ষ হইতে কাগজ পাঠান হইবে। বাকি তিন টাকা অগ্রহায়ন মাসে সংক্রান্তি মধ্যে দিলেও চলিবে। কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ হইলে উপহারের জন্য নূতন নাম রেজেষ্ট্রী হইবেন। কার্ত্তিক মাসের মূল্য হইতে অগ্রহায়ণের সংক্রান্তি পর্য্যন্ত উপহার চলিবে।

যাঁহারা পূজার পূর্ব্বে একেবারে ৪ চারি টাকাই প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহারা উল্লিখিত ৪ খানি পুস্তক ব্যতীত কবিবর মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত বিরচিত "ব্রজাঙ্গনা কাব্য"—অতিরিক্ত উপহার পাইবেন।

টাকা কড়ি নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে—

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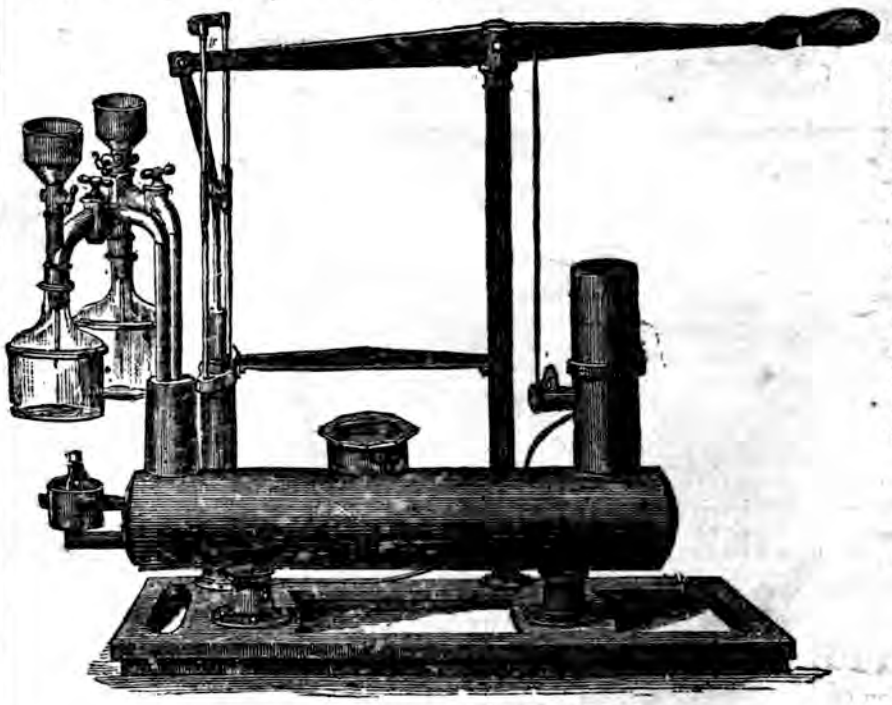

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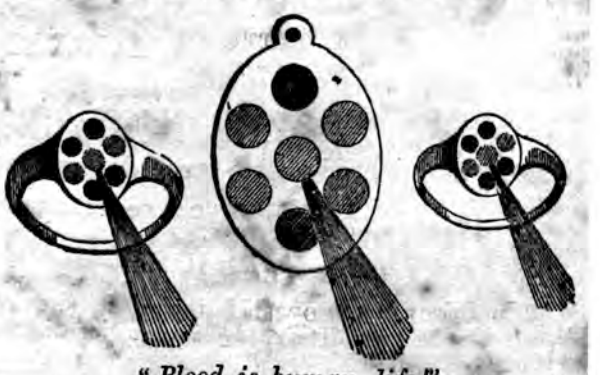

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